

MONDAY, JULY 27, 1891.

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Subscription by Mail-Post-paid. Per Yest ...... 6 00 

We Are All Jingoes.

The visit of the white squadron to this port has done a vast deal more than to afford an opportunity for technical instruction to our naval militia. It has served as an object lesson and a stimulant to the patriotism of hundreds of thousands of American citizens.

Every American is proud of the flag under any circumstances, but he is prouder still when he sees the flag flying over a fleet like that which lay in the North River last week. Patriotism is renewed and sustained by such visible evidence of the national greatness and the Government's power.

Probably few New Yorkers or Jerseymen who beheld the impressive array of the beautiful ships of the new navy did not privately appraise his citizenship at forty or fifty per cent, higher on account of the spectacle, and on account of what the spectacle signified. Publicly admitted or not, we are most of us Jingoes at heart, and the rapid progress of this country toward its old place among the foremost of naval powers is a source of universal satisfaction.

If to any one man more than to others is due the country's gratitude for the existence of an American fleet like Admiral WALKER's squadron, that man is a New Yorker. His name is WILLIAM C. WHITNEY.

### A Buffled Tax Reformer.

The preliminary report to the Secretary of the Treasury of the operations of the Bureau of Internal Revenue during the fiscal year ending June 30 shows that the collections on oleomargarine for the year amounted to \$1,077,924, an increase of \$291,632.

If Mr. GROVER CLEVELAND is still pursuing the rudiments of the science of taxation. we invite him to consider the results of his unconstitutional and arbitrary attempt to tax out of existence the making of beef butter. By his approval of the Oleomargarine act of 1886 he espoused the principle that one industry may be and should be taxed for the benefit of another. In spite of that law the demand for oleomargarine has stendily increased; and the manufacture of it is a great and growing industry.

Mr. GROVER CLEVELAND is very anxious that American industries shall not be protected against foreign competition. It was perhaps natural that he should encourage the destruction of a legitimate American industry at the demand of a rival industry. The returns of the Internal Revenue Bureau show how successful he has been in the one task. The general feeling of the Democratic party to-day is evidence of what encouragement attends him in the other. Neither as an anti-protectionist nor as a destructionist is he sustained by the country.

### The Jewish Colonies in New Jersey.

The experiment of establishing colonies of Russian Jows in New Jersey for the pursuit of agriculture, horticulture, and manufacturing industries is the more important because it is to be managed by Hebrews of this city distinguished for their practical sagacity and great success in business. They are far-seeing men, who understand the people with whom they are to deal.

Near Vineland are three of these colonies, and now a company of Jews, acting independently of Baron DE HIRSCH, has bought several thousand acres at Hulberton for the purpose of founding another. The site is in the southern part of New Jersey, on the line of the Philadelphia and Cape May Railroad, and the property is extensive enough to accommodate a settlement of thousands of people. The land is to be laid out in little farms of fifteen acres, and into village lots of the usual size. The plan. therefore, is to establish a town, and about it a farming community. Very wisely, the land is to be sold, and not given away, the price of the farms being \$20 an acre, one-half payable in two years, and the rest remaining on mortgage indefinitely, and of the town lots from \$25 to \$50. A factory for the making of men's garments is to be erected, and the farms will be sold only on the condition that houses shall be put up on them. By the first of next mouth at least thirty-five families will be settled in homes ready for their occupancy, and thus will be formed the nucleus of the large community which the company expects to see established within a brief period.

It is not improbable that these hopes will be fulfilled. Jewish immigrants are now landing at this port in great numbers, and their inclination will be to sttle at a place berton, or the Baron DE HIRSCH colony, as furnish employment for tailoring artisans, and on the farms small fruits and vegetables can be raised for the Philadelphia market | hearted at the cold prospect. more especially. If work and houses were ready for them, several thousand of the colonists might be established there in the course of a very few months, and in a few years the Jewish town might be among the largest in New Jersey, for the company could doubtless extend its territory almost indelinitely in that region of low-priced land. If the colonists come in numbers, no matter how great, there is abundance of room for them. The whole Jewish immigration from Russia to the United States could be accommodated Conthern New Jersey, so far as space is concerned, and the district would not be

Yet is it reasonable to expect that a large town of Jews exclusively can be established there or elsewhere in this country? Hitherto the Jaws have scattered themselves among the people of other races, and their dispersion has been so wide that their numbers see much exaggerated. They are seen everywhere throughout the Union, in both the newest and the oldest settlements, and nowhere are they relegated to any distinct quarter or community by themselves, unless in the little Vineland colony established eight or ten years ago. They make their way by competing with Christians rather than Jews, and by getting in the general current of trade. Suggestions for the establishment of hotels for Jews more especially have been made, because of the prejudice against their race shown by some summer hotels more particularly; but they have not worked in practice. The Jews do not

beaten their neighbors in business shrewdness, the Government would have let them alone. They are driven out because they will not keep by themselves and expend their

satuteness on each other alone. It is very doubtful, then, whether a large and permanent colony of Jews exclusively can be established in New Jersey or in any other State of the Union. As a Jewish settiement it would be avoided by Christians, from whom the Jews have never lived apart voluntarily. Neither is it desirable that any race should be thus segregated in this republic. It ought to be assimilated. Anti-Semitic prejudices, also, would be strengthened by a separation so notable.

Probably the Jewish colonies established will be only temporary places of refuge for the Russian exiles. The settlers will spread thence and scatter themselves, as their race has done in all times. They will go wherever their interests take them. Accordingly the prospect is that the number of Jews in all parts of this country will go on lucreasing with great rapidity. The attempt to direct them to the Argentine Republic, with its political and financial uncertainty, is not likely to be successful. The indications grow stronger that we shall get the lion's share of the exiles who cross the ocean, and they will not be settled in colonies by themselves, but will be dispersed as widely as those now here are scattered.

### The Supremacy of the Law.

The people of this country are distinguished among the nations of the earth for their respect for law. Their laws are their own rules of conduct. Once imposed, these rules can be changed only by legal methods, and any attempt to change them otherwise or to disregard them is resistance to the will of the people, except in the case of an unconstitutional statute, which is really no law at all.

Two instances of such hostility to the popular will of a State as expressed in its laws are now attracting the attention of the public. In Tennessee a forcible attempt has been made to prevent the employment of convicts in the mines, as authorized by statute; and in Kansas a Farmers' Alliance Judge has refused to conform his action to the decree of the Supreme Court, which has authority to prescribe the judgment which shall be rendered in a case tried before him

and reviewed by the appellate tribunal. If the laws of Tennessee in respect to the employment of convicts are objectionable in fact, or seem to any one to be objectionable, those who object to them have a perfect right to advocate their amendment or repeal. To this end they may assemble and petition the Legislature, they may support candidates who entertain the same views as they do on the subject, and they may peacefully employ all lawful means to bring about the desired change; but they may not interfere forcibly with the convicts or their employers. When they do this, whatever may be the merits of their cause, they put themselves in the wrong, by placing themselves in opposition to the will of a majority of the people of the State, as set forth upon the statute book; and that will must be enforced in every community which is not ready to

exchange civilized government for anarchy. The Kansas Judge is just as ill-advised in his action as are the Tennessee miners. If he does not like the judicial system which empowers the Supreme Court to review and reverse his decisions, let him try to have it altered by legislation, but not himself violate the law which he has sworn to enforce, by flagrantly disobeying its mandate.

Reform in the law must be sought in this country peaceably, through the agency of the ballot box and legislation, and not by force and arms or through deliberate disobe dience to statutes constitutionally enacted.

# The Two Runaways.

A political office, as we are often told, should seek the man, and not the man the office. Should our Republican friends in New York have to continue much longer their quest for a candidate for Governor this year, an amendment will need to be made so that henceforth the rule shall read thus: nation for an office which will certainly be filled by the nominee of the opposing party, should seek and keep seeking till it fluds a caudidate; the latter when found to be securely held.

When Dr. CHAUNCEY MITCHELL DEPEW set sail recently for Europe, he declared that he proposed to keep secret the date of his return. "You will know I am back when you see me," he declared, with characteristic urbanity. His handsome rival for the Republican nomination, Mr. Connelius N. BLISS, has arranged to sail for Europe on Aug. 8. He has had his ticket and his trunk check for the past three months, though none of the Republican BLISS boomers knew it. He intends to sail on that date, whatever may happen, and he will not tell his friends. he resolutely declares, when he will return. The refusal of Mr. BLISS to tell his friends the date of his return is adding grief to the affliction of the party boomers. For it is well known that scores of them are looking with longing eyes in the direction of wealthy candidates for Governor, and joyously contemplating the dimensions of the expected contributions. But if the two most trustworthy contributors to the Republican camso easy of access to New York. At Hul- | paign funds are going to keep away without so much as leaving their address or the date it is to be called, the proposed factories will of their home coming, the plight of the Republican worker will be pitiable, and no one would blame him much for being down-

If such is to be the attitude of these candidates, what can be expected by the boomers of less distinguished, less opulent, and less conspicuous Republicans, who must either accept or take to the woods if they wish to escape the search now in progress? Nobody imagines for a moment that a really desirable and promising nomination for so exalted an office as that of Governor for the State of New York need go a-begging; yet it is evident enough that no Republican of presumed or attested popularity now craves the opportunity to run. The peril must be extreme, indeed, when to escape the persuasion and beheats of personal friends and party associates, the two best-known candidates on the Republican side not merely take refuge across the Atlantic, but peremptorily refuse in advance to give any in-

dication of the date of their return. Commodore BLISS is a hard-headed American merchant, and Dr. DEPEW, while holding fast to the financial ribbons, has never for one moment forgotten the use, or need, of a curb bit. Neither of them is strange to the ways of politics or of politicians; both are earnest, intelligent, and intense Republicans, and neither has over before shirked a party burden. When, therefore, each declares that he cannot tell, and will not say, what is to be the duration of his European trip, the import of the declaration is quite clear

to all those who read. There are to be two State Conventions in New York this year, one held by the Republican minority, and the other by the Demowant to be thus segregated. They want to cratic majority. The Democrats will probbe treated like other people, and to go where ably meet first, and upon their deliberations they please. Trey do not desire to keep will depend the future course and prospects aloof from association with Christians. So of the Republicans: whether, on the one it has been in Russia. If the Jews had re- | hand, they are to put up a candidate for mained in communities of their own and not political slaughter, like FOLGER. DAVEN-

PORT, or MILLER, or whether, on the other hand, they are to elect the next Republican Governor of New York, as they chose the

and thirty-three times. This must have astonished even the clams.

It is at a time of distraction over theological questions that we get news of the logomachy among the philosophers at Chautauqua over the great skirt question. One of the divided skirt, and urges its adoption by the divided skirt, and urges its adoption by the studious young women who listen to her arguments in the Tempie. Another of the feminine lecturers there is an adversary of the divided skirt, opposing it on artistic, hygienic, Delsartean grounds, and affirming in her lectures that she herself "finds solid comfort in the old-style skirt." It is a natty question, truly, and we can only hope that the best skirt will win in the contention has had a queer influence upon the young women there who are studying philosophy, gymnastics, cosmology, costume, and so forth. When they dress for exercise they do not now wear either the divided skirt.

The attention of the people on that day, and often of the members of our churches. I am score they are one of the great obstacles to be it.

Such testimony abounds everywhere. The Sunday newspaper is a very jow-rful agency.

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A such testimony abounds every uncharitable to do its good work? Is it very uncharitable to do its good work? Is it very uncharitable to do its good work? Is it very uncharitable to do its good work? Is it very uncharitable to do its good work? Is it very uncharitable to do its good work? Is it very uncharitable to a sunday newspaper is a very jow-rful agency.

A such testimony abou they do not now wear either the divided skirt of which Mrs. PARKER is the champion or the old-style skirt worn and defended by Mrs. Brance: some of them wear a kind of small Turkish trousers and all! Unable to agree with the arguments of either of the disputants in skirts, they give up skirts altogether! And herein is to be found a lesson which many people of both sexes may consider with profit.

The Farmers' Alliance has a plan for raising the price of wheat to the top notch; but the carrying out of the plan would involve a corresponding ri-e in the price of the bread o the working masses, whose he'p is sought by the Alliance. At the same time, the members of the Farmers' Alliance desire to get the price of all the manufactured goods which ther need down to the lowest notch; but their success would mean low wages for the factory bands. whose assistance they are anxious to get.

The belles at some of the fashionable rural resorts this season have attained such skill in the fine art of whistling that they can imitate the songs of bobolinks and other birds in a way that deceives even the ear drum of a trained listener. They whistle while rambling in the woods, or standing on the hilltons, or reclining on the lawns. They whistle in groups so as to produce a pleasing effect, and sometimes one will whietle all by herself in a way t thrill the soul of the hearer. The custom may yet-who can tell ?-- be intro luced into the city here, so that we shall hear the light-hearted daughters of New York whistling like bobolinks or canary birds as they roam or march through our inviting streets, avenues, squares,

Another European doctor, an Englishman this time, claims to have discovered a method by which consumption can be prevented or even cured. But he is disgruntled because the British Government has refused to give him the official encouragement which he de-ires. and we are informed through the cable that he is now " about to approach the United States novernment" for its official encouragement. We apprehend that he will again be disappointed by finding that our Government is not n the medicine business, and that even the culture, who looks after so many public interests, cannot spare the time needed for experiments in the morbific phenomena that exist among mankind.

A few weeks ago, the reports of the prospects of the cotton crop in several of the cotton States were not altogether (avorable. They are now better than they then were. By the latest fficial bulletin from Wa-hington on the subject it can be ascertained that cotton is very promis ng in Texas: thet it shows a marked improvement in South Carolina : that it needs rain in one part of Tennessee: that it is very promising under the fine weather in Louisi-

is improving under the rainy weather in North Carolina; that it shows a slight deterioration, on account of drought in Arkansas, and that it is in excellent condition under the favor-ing weather in Alabama. There need not be

# Mr. Blaine's Self-Torture.

From the Brooklyn Engls.
I have had personal experiences with the curious a'arm which Mr. Blaine fee's over the slightest physical derangement. On one occasion in Paris he was talking quietly in one of the small salons of the Hotel he came to the conclusion that there was a draugh somewhere about, and he nurried around and closed nsufferably hot, as it was early summer. Then the Secretary decided to go to Brantano's book store, on the Avenue del Opera, and he started out alraptly. Of nourse there was a considerable difference between the temperature of the almost termetically sealed room and the cooler air without. The instant the Secretary struck the cooler air of the corridor he became alarmed again, and turning around hurried back and pulled on an overcoat. The whole performance exhibited the most nervous appreheusion about his health. A short walk in the blazing aun made the overcost unendurable and Mr. Blaine pulled it off in the street and mopped his forehead vizofously as he strode along. When he got in the store he pulled on his overcost again, and after wailing a while he burried back to the hotel, speaking repeatedly of his ' cold." He had no trace of a coup or cough or the following day. Every little detail of his personal sensations are magnified in the "ecretary's mind. Mra. Blaine is an assistuous nurse, and her alarm over her husband's condition is almost as great as his own. Any extended comment about his health would unquestio

# Lawn Mowing in the Prohibition State.

From the Bath Daily Times.
A prominent High at out citizen I as moved the grass on his lawn this week and his fr o de are having lote of One of his neig ibors said the lawn looked like the boy's hair after the arst hair cut done by his mother

# Foreign Notes of Real Interest.

Francoin Lepper made a considerable sensation at a convention of lady abstainers at Meibourne from all the Australian colonies by making a vigorous attack on tes. In her opinion, next to alcohol, the greatest mas to the Victoria University at Manchester for the best essay on an economic question has been awarded to bliss Victorine Jeans for an erray on the "industrial and commercial effects, actual and prospective, of the English factory act legislation." This is the first rob. den titub university price that has been taken by a woman. The Colden siver medal offered to Yale Col-lege for proficiency in political economy has been awarded to Nathan Glicksman of Chippewa Falls. Wis-A report has been made by the designated committee upon the question of providing suitable accommoda-tions for young men, clerks, and others, living in Lonlon on moderate incomes. It proposes to erect a series of dwellings like the Peabody buildings, properly situated with an eye to business, to accommodate 450 tenants, each to have a sitting room with bed sicove. for from 10 shillings to 10 shillings a week. There will be common reception and diving rooms, library, reading writing lecture, smoking, billiard, and recrea-

"And, mamma," sobbed the unbappy wife "he-he threw his slippers across the recom, and toold me to go to the dud-dud devil."
"You did right, my poor, dear cutid, to come straight

BEQUOIA PARK AND KAWEAH COLORY. Mow a Disputed Right of Possession Arises

Under Acts of Congress,

A CONTROL OF THE CONT

that the bark Curaçon, Capt. Sheldon, from Windsor, N. S., had teen seized by the Dutch authorities at Willemstad, for carrying a contraband cargo of rifles and ammunition. The boxes containing the contraband goods were marked "roap." It was suggested that the arms were seat down to the Havti insurgents. One of the Haytian travellers who arrived on the Prins Frederik Hendrik last Thursday

scouted the idea. If the weapons were for the insurgents," said he. "they would not have been sent to Curaçon. That island, off the coast of Veneguela, is three days and a half by steamer from Port-au-Prince and about seven days by sail.

Zuela, is three days and a half by steamer from Port-au-Frince and about seven days by sall. There are no Haytian leaurgents in Venezuela or in Curaçoa, to my knowledge: if arms are sent from this country to the insurgents they will be shipped directly to Kingston Jamaica, or to St. Thomas.

There was trouble in Venezuela last February. The English came over from British civilana and claimed that the Venezuelan territory us far as the Rio Paragua and the mouth of the Crinoco was theirs. The Venezuelans obsected, and severe fighting ensued. The Government took ne hand officially in the matter as it did not care to enter into a war with England. The frouble caused for a time, but there is a strong factly in Venezuela which is optosed to the Government's position, and I think they are rurchasing weapons to defend their territory on their own account.

In relocation to the sending of arms to Hayti, on interesting fact has just come to light. The several revolutionary parties of the back republic have respected the sending of fort-au-Prince, and Mr. Delva. As neither of them can speak English they secured as an interpreter a Swiss-American named Laurent. They told him that they desired to nurchase arms for Protable and have them shipped to him at Kingston. Laurent, in teal of studying directly to the manufacturers, asked Mr. Kunhardt, of Kunhardt & Co., 32 Beauer street, to purchase and ship the arms. Inagmuch as this firm has a large grade in Hayti, Mr. Laurent was immediating reported to Minister Price. The result is that Gen. Prophète's account's being shadowed by detectives at the expense of the Haytian Government.

### Government. THE HOPE OF THE INSURGENTS.

detectives at the expense of the liartian

COLORADO MEMORIES OF REHARDT. Why the San Juan Minere Esteem the New

York Collector.

A prominent citizen of Palatka, in conversation with The Sun correspondent to-day, outlined the way tho scheme has been worked.

Chipley has caused hundreds of letters to be
sent to the Governor advising his nomination.
They are sent ostensibly without Chipley's
knowledge.

Another part of the scheme is the widespread
publication of new-paper articles in favor of
Chipley's appointment. All this has been done
under Chipley's direction, and it is still going
on. Some weeks ago a long editorial article,
arguing against Call's election and suggesting
Chipley as Fleming's appointer, appeared in

on. Some weeks ago a long cultorial article, arguing against fail's election and suggesting Chipley as Fleming's aprointes, appeared in the Metropoles, an evening newspaper of lacksonville. It was copied extensively by the anti-Call newspapers, and it is generally admitted that higher's friends requested its reproduction by the anti-Call press.

It is agreed on all hands that if Chipley gets the appointment he will make one of the hardest lights for a seat in the Senate which that hody ever experienced. He haves Call. He is stung to the quick by the failure of the Legislature to defeat Call's re-lection, and he has a corporation interest in the contest aside from his own personal ambition to become a United States Senator.

The reliread land pool in this State is anxious to get a man like Chipley into Call's seat in the behale. This has been its hope for many years.

A Dog Which Dranned Its Voice Some where Between Pills and Nux Vomica, PLAINFIELD, July 26.-Robert Dingee, who lives on East Fifth street, has a full-sized henithy New Foundland dog which has no bark. This extremely desirable condition was brought about by Mr. Dingee out 5 unintentionally.

Last spring the dog had the distemper, and there being rounds described by the claim of the distemper of the conditions. Mr. Dingee decided to treat it, its began suite than alcohol, and are re-a flexible to the one of these being rounds decided to treat it, its began suite than alcohol, and are re-a flexible to the one of the conditions. healthy New Foundland dog which has no

# Delamater in the Pulpit.

They Have the Money, and Once They Can
Buy Arms Haismoods Must Go.

San Dirgo, Cal., July 25.—The steamer Montserrat put into nort last night for coal and proceeded north to-day. Carios Krug. Captient of the Port of Imigue. is should. The vessel left Iquique on July 2, at which time the insurance and the control of overything exceed the contry. Krug said that if the insurgents had control of overything exceed the said of the country. Krug said that if the insurgents had control of overything exceed the contry. Krug said that if the insurgents had control of overything exceed the control of the

NO LAW ON PRACTICE OF MEDICINE

The Connecticut Legislature Will be Asked o Pass Destrable Enactments on the Mutter.

forty years in the annexed district, has bought a band-some house on Mount Morris avenue in Harlem, and will make his home there. When the town of Morris-avia was laid out in 1840, Mr. Caldwell's father boughs the first lot and built the first house there. The son seet made his way to the front, served the town for eighteen years as Supervisor, and for two terms as Senator and Assemblyman, and is still "big Indian" in the County Democracy tribe. Now he returns to the sland of Manhattan, in which he was born and passed his early years, and it is a curious fact that the same exodus has been made by a score of prominent Morrisania fan who are now clustered around Mount Morris the old fnake Hill of ancient Harlem village.

There seems to be a misunderstanding on the para of the outside public as to me war against bathing dresses at Ceean Grove. The compleint of the authories is not made because the costumes are seductive but apparently because they are not so. For purely economical reasons the old women who dwell cheaply in tents have been in the habit of denning their bath a dresses at home and marching to and from the beach without any other covering. Big feet homely ankies, and squat necks were an eyesore to the stranger within the gates, and Brother Stokes, who within the gate, and to rank to cover up the ranch, order date sisters in israel to cover up the rantiquated adoposity and to be a 7th is the had and front of the offending, and the you had associated foll in the sand in abbre this | sales or wincing

brought about by Mr. Dingee quits unintentionally.

List spring the dog had the distemper, and there being no dog doctor within calling distince. Mr Dingee decided to ireat it, ne began myith the radiments of medical knowledge and gave the dog medicine for a cold. First he address the second of this dog was seed to reach the concealed in a pie of meat. The effect of this dogs was seed oppressing that a big drink of whiskey and milk was given to cheor if up. The next morning a few drops of nux vomica were put in figment to tone up its system. Then the dog kot well.

Somewhere between the cathartic and the dog wags its fall and opens its mouth you kn wit would back if it could.

The dog is no larger a terror to tramps and cate and has developed great repularity with the neighbors, who are recommending this course of testinent to their friends who take

Belamater is the Pulpts.

The owner of ahouse in Fifteenth street and of fany's establishment, says that he need to be a folder like that of running water in the transport of me house and he wo ried amount if for ears. Figure he are work, men down into the co. at they inche consection and due down until they cane that it has a far and of fanning water, coll as he apparently and indicating that its source was a print. He had for a press consecting and deadened with slabs at since as lear as placed.

the tickets were for the committee position and that he had lost the cigars and had a hot mile to walk